

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
  - a. a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 60% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 4, or 6;
  - b. a nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of at least 300 nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3;
  - c. a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5;
  - d. a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5; and
  - e. a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 4, or 6, or a complement thereof, under stringent conditions.
2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, which is selected from the group consisting of:
  - a. a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 4, or 6; and
  - b. a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5.
3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising vector nucleic acid sequences.
4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide.
5. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
6. The host cell of claim 5 which is a mammalian host cell.

7. A non-human mammalian host cell containing the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
8. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
  - a. a polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 60% identical to a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 4, 6, or a complement thereof;
  - b. a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 4, 6, or a complement thereof, under stringent conditions; and
  - c. a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5.
9. The isolated polypeptide of claim 8 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5.
10. The polypeptide of claim 8 further comprising heterologous amino acid sequences.
11. An antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8.
12. A method for producing a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
  - a. a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5;
  - b. a polypeptide comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5; and
  - c. a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by

a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 4, or 6;

comprising culturing the host cell of claim 5 under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

13. A method for detecting the presence of a polypeptide of claim 8 in a sample, comprising:

contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8; and

determining whether the compound binds to the polypeptide in the sample.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the compound which binds to the polypeptide is an antibody.

15. A kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 and instructions for use.

16. A method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 in a sample, comprising the steps of:

contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule; and

determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds to a nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the sample comprises mRNA molecules and is contacted with a nucleic acid probe.

18. A kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 and instructions for use.

19. A method for identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising the steps of:

contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and

determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the binding of the test compound to the polypeptide is detected by a method selected from the group consisting of:

- a. detection of binding by direct detecting of test compound/polypeptide binding;
- b. detection of binding using a competition binding assay; and
- c. detection of binding using an assay for 68730- or 69112-mediated activation of protein kinase activity.

21. A method for modulating the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising contacting a polypeptide or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 8 with a compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide.

22. A method for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8, comprising:

- contacting a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and
- determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the polypeptide to thereby identify a compound which modulates the activity of the polypeptide.